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ST. FAITH'S AND AYLSHAM
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND OF THE
SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1958

RURAL DISTRICT OF ST. FAITH'S AND AYLSHAM

The
A N N U A L R E P O R T
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
(Irene B.M. Green
M.D., B.S., D.P.H.)
together with
the
R E P O R T
of the
SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
(H.S. Hawkins,
A.M.I.P.H.E., C.R.S.H.)

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S T A F F

Medical Officer of Health :

IRENE B.M. GREEN, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector, Surveyor
and Inspector under Petroleum Acts:

H.S. HAWKINS, A.M.I.P.H.E., C.R.S.H.

Deputy Senior Public Health Inspector:

W.R. FRYER, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspectors:

B.J. PALMER, Cert. S.I.B.

A.C. CHARLTON, Cert S.I.B. (from 20.3.58.)

E. PHILBIN, B.A., M.R.S.H.

J. TOWNSEND, Cert. S.I.B.

Assistant Surveyor:

D. BRADSHAW, A.M.I.P.H.E., M.R.S.H.

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Senior Clerk:

P.J. CHAPMAN

Clerical Staff:

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A.J. LINCOLN (from 20.1.58.)

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MISS M. HIMPLEMAN

J.N. WREN

The
 A N N U A L R E P O R T
 of the
 MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
 (Irene B.M. Green, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.)
 for the
 RURAL DISTRICT OF ST. FAITH'S AND AYLSHAM,
 NORFOLK,
 for the Year ending 31st December, 1958.

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Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1958.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	93,005
Population (Census 1931)	25,648
" " 1951)	37,629
" (Estimated mid-1958)	42,240
Number of structurally separate dwellings (1931 Census) ..	7,660
" " " " " " (1951 ") ..	10,798
" " " " " " (1958 ") ..	13,921
Rateable Value, 31st December 1958	£372,529
Estimated Net Produce of Penny Rate	£1,430

The estimated mid-year population was 42,240, an increase of 1,140 since 1957. The excess of live births over deaths amounted to 207 leaving 933 to be accounted for by immigration of new residents into the district. There was an increase of 612 in the number of inhabited houses which shows the extent of new building in the last 12 months, mainly carried out by private builders.

WEATHER CONDITIONS

The year 1958 was notable for its heavy rainfall, mainly in the Summer months, and its lack of sunshine.

The first 3 months were cold and foggy with double the normal amount of rain and heavy snowfalls in February caused drifts that lay till the middle of March.

The Spring began about the middle of April with warmer weather which lasted through May, though thunderstorms greatly increased the rainfall, and Whitsun weekend was spoiled by 1.18" of rain. June was 60 hours short of sunshine and heavy rainfall affected growing crops. The rain continued to fall all through July and August, except for a short spell of real summer in the middle of July and until September the sun was hardly visible.

September was a better month with less rain, more sun and generally warmer weather; while October, though less wet, was again short of average sunshine. The year ended with cold, grey skies and increased rainfall in December.

To sum up, in 1958 the rainfall was 3" above the average and specially unpleasant because of localised heavy storms. There was a serious lack of sunshine and the summer months were a literal "wash-out" for holidaymakers and farmers alike.

VITAL STATISTICS

	Total Males Females				St. Faith's & Aylsham		England & Wales
LIVE BIRTHS					1958	1957	1958
Legitimate	640	333	307	} Birth rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population	15.8	16.3	16.4
Illegitimate	26	11	15				
Total	666	344	322				
STILL BIRTHS							
Legitimate	12	6	6	} Rate per 1,000 live and still births	19.1	20.8	21.6
Illegitimate	1	-	1				
Total	13	6	7				
DEATHS							
Total	459	228	231	} Crude death rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population	10.9	13.0	11.7
INFANT DEATHS							
Legitimate	13	10	3	} Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	19.5	17.8	22.5
Illegitimate	-	-	-				
Total	13	10	3				

Additional Statistics

Birth rate adjusted for age and sex .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	16.43
Death rate adjusted for age and sex .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	9.37
Infant Mortality rate (Infant deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	19.5
Infant Mortality rate (England & Wales) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	22.5
Neonatal Mortality rate (Infant deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	15.01
Legitimate Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate live births .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	20.31
Illegitimate Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3.9%
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births (England & Wales) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	4.9%
Maternal deaths (Deaths ascribed to pregnancy, childbirth and abortion) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	Nil

The causes of death as supplied by the Registrar General, are given in the following table:-

								Males	Females	Total
1	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	..	..					1	-	1
2	Other forms of Tuberculosis	..	..	..				-	-	-
3	Syphilitic Disease	..	..	..	..	..		-	1	1
4	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
5	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
6	Meningococcal Infections	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
8	Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
9	Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases	..	..					1	-	1
10	Malignant Neoplasm of Stomach	..	..					9	3	12
11	Malignant Neoplasm of Lung or Bronchus	..						17	3	20
12	Malignant Neoplasm of Breast	..	..					-	5	5
13	Malignant Neoplasm of Uterus	..	..					-	3	3
14	Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	..						15	15	30
15	Leukaemia & Aleukaemia	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
16	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
17	Vascular lesions of Nervous System	..	..					26	48	74
18	Coronary Disease, Angina	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	35	71
19	Hypertension with Heart Disease	..	..					8	5	13
20	Other Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	38	75
21	Other Circulatory Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16	28
22	Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
23	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	15	25
24	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	6	16
25	Other Disease of Respiratory System	..	..					2	2	4
26	Ulcer of Stomach & Duodenum	..	..	..				4	1	5
27	Gastritis, Enteritis & Diarrhoea	..	..					2	-	2
28	Nephritis & Nephrosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	-	2
29	Hyperplasia of Prostate	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	-	2
30	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion..	..	..					-	-	-
31	Congenital Malformations	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	-	4
32	Other Defined & Ill-defined Disease	..	..					15	21	36
33	Motor Vehicle Accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	9
34	All Other Accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6
35	Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5
36	Homicide & Operations of War	..	..	..				-	-	-
All Causes								228	231	459

DEATHS BY AGE GROUPS, 1958

Age Groups	Pre-School		School	Working Life				Pensionable Age			Total
	Under 1	1-4	5-14	15-29	30-39	40-49	50-65	66-75	76-85	Over 85	
Totals	13	-	7	6	7	12	84	120	149	61	459

There were 459 deaths and 666 live births registered in 1958, compared with 531 deaths and 670 live births in 1957. Stillbirths amounted to 13 and there were also 13 infant deaths.

The adjusted birth rate was 16.43, just about the national figure, while the adjusted death rate was 9.37, much below the figure for England and Wales (11.7).

The infant mortality rate has risen slightly from 17.8 to 19.5, but is still below the national rate of 22.5.

Several new statistics have been requested by the Ministry of Health this year and one of some interest is the illegitimacy rate as a percentage of total live births. This amounted to 3.9% in this district compared with a rate of 4.9% over the whole country. It should be noted that none of the infant deaths occurred in illegitimate children. This is a reversal of a situation which used to occur not many years ago, when the child born out of wedlock stood a much poorer chance of survival than its legitimate fellows.

The picture given by these figures is one in which infant arrivals greatly exceeded deaths, the majority of which occurred at an advanced age.

Infant Deaths

Ages at Death (Infants under 1 year)

Ages					Males	Females	Total
1st day	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
1-3 days	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
1st week	...	...	...	...	1	-	1
Total in Neonatal Period (1 month)					8	2	10
1-3 months	...	...	...	...	1	-	1
3-6 months	...	...	...	...	-	1	1
6-12 months	...	...	...	...	1	-	1
Grand Total					10	3	13

Prematurity

Total number of infants born prematurely	...	...	...	24
Number of deaths of premature infants (2 complicated by congenital defect)	...	...	...	5

Ten of these infant deaths occurred in the 1st months of life and 9 of them in the first 3 days. The other 3 deaths were at the ages of 2, 5, and 9 months respectively.

The causes of these infant deaths are summarised in the following table:-

<u>Inevitable</u>	-	Prematurity	3 (uncomplicated)
		Congenital Defects	5 (2 also premature)
<u>Obstetrical</u>	-	Cerebral Haemorrhage	2
<u>Preventable</u>	-	Intussusception ..	1
		Pneumonia	2

It will be noted that of these 13 infant deaths only 3 could be classed as preventable. Two were cases of pneumonia and one was a child of 9 months with an acute abdominal condition causing obstruction of the bowel.

There were 2 deaths from cerebral haemorrhage from possibly obstetrical causes and the other 8 were due to prematurity and congenital defects incompatible with life.

This gives an excellent survival rate for the 666 live births registered in the district during the year and reflects great credit on the mothers and the maternity and child welfare services.

Premature Deaths (between ages of 1 and 40)

There were 20 deaths (14 male and 6 female) registered between the ages of 1 and 40. Accidents caused 6 of them and 14 were due to disease.

Accidents .. 6

- 4 Road - Male cyclist aged 13
- Male aged 22
- Male motorcyclists aged 19 and 20
- 1 Fall - Male aged 14 (complicated by tetanus)

This year, 1 schoolchild, a boy cyclist aged 13 was killed in a road accident. Three young men aged 19, 20 and 22 were also fatally injured, 2 of them were riding motorcycles at the time.

The boy of 14 had sustained a relatively trivial injury, unfortunately infected with tetanus which ultimately caused his death. This case demonstrates the importance of active immunisation against tetanus for everyone specially children and young persons in the active and adventurous stage of life.

All these deaths of young males were preventable and are therefore greatly to be regretted.

Disease & Other Causes - 14

Pulmonary Tuberculosis - 1 Male aged 36 (after operation)

Infection - 4

Broncho pneumonia - Male aged 5

Broncho pneumonia - Male aged 5 (complicated by paralysis)

Meningitis - Female aged 8 (complicated by Hydrocephalus)

Cerebral Abscess - Male aged 37

Heart Disease - 3 - Female 38, Male 39 & Male 17 (operation)

Cancer - 2 - Male 34 & Male 29 (Lung)

Blood Disease - 1 - Female 17

Kidney Disease - 1 - Male 37

Liver Disease - 1 - Female 5

Circulatory

Disease - 1 - Male 32

Four children of school age and two young persons of 17 died from various causes, all but one of these were due to conditions not yet amenable to treatment. All the other early deaths occurred in the 3rd decade of life from degenerative diseases of various kinds.

It is worthy of note that in this age group which used to have the heaviest mortality from tuberculosis, only one fatal case occurred and this was a post-operative death.

Malignant Disease (including Cancer)

Malignant disease (including cancer) caused 76 deaths in 1958, compared with 91 in 1957. Lung cancer accounted for 20 of these cases. This is 4 more than in 1957.

The ages at which lung cancer was fatal to males is reviewed in the following table:-

Males (only) aged 29	40-50	51-65	66-75	76-80	Over 80	Total
Lung 1	2	4	7	1	-	15

Comment

It will be seen that 7 men died from lung cancer during their working life. One died at the early age of 29 and 2 in their 40's. Seven more had their lives shortened, possibly by many years, in the earlier years of retirement. This disease must now be classed as largely preventable with its proved association with prolonged heavy smoking. Its prevention is in the hands, not of doctors or government departments, but of the people themselves who need not acquire, nor continue to practise, this wholly unnecessary and dangerous habit.

Unjustifiable purchase tax on refrigerators and other useful household equipment could well be transferred to cigarettes with great benefit to the community and no disadvantage to the Treasury.

General

Heart and circulatory diseases were the most frequent causes of death, with 71 deaths from coronary thrombosis compared with 79 in 1957 and 57 in 1956.

Accidents of all kinds caused 15 deaths and there were 5 suicides.

72% of all deaths occurred over the age of 65, 46% over 75 and 13% over 85.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Disease	0-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total
Scarlet Fever	5	13	31	4	-	1	-	-	54
Measles	86	88	159	13	-	2	-	-	348
Whooping Cough	2	1	4	1	-	1	-	-	9
Pneumoni	1	1	-	-	1	2	5	2	12
Food Poisoning	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	5	11
Dysentery	-	2	4	-	1	4	2	-	13
Infective Hepatitis	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Poliomyelitis	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Puerperal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Totals	94	106	200	20	5	15	7	7	454

There were 454 cases of infectious disease (excluding tuberculosis) notified during the year compared with 586 in 1957. There were fewer cases of measles and food poisoning and only about a fifth of the number of cases of whooping cough. Scarlet fever was again a little more prevalent than it was last year.

Measles

The measles epidemic began at the end of January and went on until mid-April. The fringe parishes of Sprowston and Hellesdon were most affected, with a fair incidence in Buxton, Coltishall, Old Catton and Foulsham.

About half the cases were of school age and the other half were pre-school children. There were 2 adult cases. No complications were reported and there were no deaths.

Whooping Cough

There was a great decline in the number of cases of whooping cough (9), a trend which has been noticeable over the last few years. It may well be that vaccination against this disease, now more widespread, is beginning to show results. However, it is early yet to draw any definite conclusions as epidemic diseases do tend to be a little unpredictable and vary in incidence from year to year even when no preventive procedures are available (cf. scarlet fever below).

The following table gives a picture of the incidence in this district over the last 10 years:-

1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949
9	48	89	41	301	70	132	163	289	36

It is to be hoped that these figures do represent a real decrease in the amount of this always distressing and once very fatal disease of young children.

Scarlet Fever

There were more cases of scarlet fever during the year, the majority being notified in November and December. The parishes most affected were Helleston, Rackheath and Foulsham, and the majority of the patients were of school age. The disease in most cases was quite mild but some remained potentially infectious nasal carriers for quite a long time. Routine measures were taken to control infection in schools and whole classes were surveyed as and when necessary.

Scarlet fever is one of the diseases which has declined markedly in virulence in the last hundred years, but for which no active preventive inoculation has been available.

Diphtheria

No case of diphtheria was notified during the year. It is now 8 years since a case occurred in this district. Immunisation has played a decisive part in this happy state of affairs and must be kept up at its present high level to prevent a recurrence of this very dangerous and once fairly common disease.

Poliomyelitis

Two confirmed cases of poliomyelitis were notified during the year, the first a married woman at Aylsham in July and the second a boy of 3 at Old Catton. Both cases were paralytic in type and were admitted to the Isolation Hospital for treatment.

The adult case made a complete recovery and was sent home with no residual paralysis at all. The little boy had some paralysis of one leg which made quite rapid improvement and was expected to disappear completely after a short spell of treatment.

The usual precautions were taken with regard to school and other contacts. The adult case had been associated with a hospital and several close contacts had therefore to be excluded from work for the quarantine period of the disease.

The boy had received two injections of polio vaccine, but only 2 months before the onset of his attack. It is now known that for the highest degree of immunity, 3 doses are necessary and that immunity in most cases takes some months to develop.

Vaccination Against Poliomyelitis

A great deal of time has been taken up during 1958 with the greatly augmented scheme for vaccination against poliomyelitis. All children up to 15, young people between 15-25 and all expectant mothers became eligible for treatment, besides doctors' families, nurses and others at special risk. In addition, third boosting doses were offered to those treated the year before.

On the whole, the acceptance rate has been excellent and a total of 8,131 received 2 doses while 1,522 received a third dose. These figures are for the 2 rural districts in Area 4 and it can be estimated that approximately 5,631 have had 2 doses and 1,072 a complete course of 3 in St. Faith's and Aylsham Rural District during 1958.

Since the scheme began a grand total of 10,484 persons of all ages were treated in Area 4. The poorest response came from the new group aged 15 to 25, and plans were being made at the end of the year for factory visits to be made early in 1959.

If we have the same results in this country as have been demonstrated in North America, we shall see a great overall reduction in paralytic poliomyelitis in the next few years.

Sonne Dysentery

There were 13 cases of sonne dysentery notified during the year and 5 of those were associated with an outbreak at Rackheath. Five other separate incidents occurred affecting single households with no spread of infection to the rest of the community.

The outbreak at Rackheath was associated with cases at the school and extensive investigations showed that 6 households were affected comprising 12 infected persons in all, 8 children and 4 adults. Some were clinical cases and others contact carriers of the disease. It would appear that the first case acquired his infection while on a visit to the City, where there had been some cases about that time.

The prompt measures taken to follow up all school absentees and to exclude all found to be infectious, brought the outbreak quickly to an end and the main credit for this must go to excellent detective work on the part of the Public Health Inspector, Mr. Palmer. A dysentery outbreak which gets out of control is one of the most time-wasting and depressing incidents in the work of a public health department, not to mention the illness and loss of working time and school attendance amongst the patients.

Food Poisoning

There were 11 cases of food poisoning notified and of these, 10 were found to be due to salmonella typhimurium. In no case was it possible to identify the food responsible for the infection. The illness in most cases was short but the carrier state in some was rather prolonged, particularly amongst children. This phenomenon creates the dilemma of the safety of the school attendance of children who are quite well but are still excreting disease germs. When there is a very prolonged carrier state the cases have to be allowed to return to school in the interests of their education and a strict hygienic regime instituted with regard to hand-washing and toilet hygiene.

Enteric Infections

No cases of typhoid or para-typhoid were notified during the year.

Felthorpe School - Outbreak of Sickness

A small outbreak of sickness and diarrhoea in which 8 persons, including the headmaster, were affected, occurred at Felthorpe school in December. No bacteriological cause was found, the illness was shortlived and recovery was complete. It was considered to be epidemic vomiting which is a disease due to a virus not yet identified.

Certain deficiencies in the arrangements for food-handling in the school canteen discovered during the investigations were reported to the Principal School Medical Officer. It was not, however, suggested that these were responsible for the outbreak.

TUBERCULOSIS

Mortality

Respiratory	-	Male	1
		Female	-
		Total	<u>1</u>

Non-Respiratory		Male	-
		Female	-
		Total	<u>-</u>

	Pulmonary	Rate	Non-Pulmonary	Rate
County of Norfolk	23	0.06	4	0.01
St. Faith's & Aylsham	1	0.025	-	-
England & Wales	4,000	0.087	480	0.011

The one death from pulmonary tuberculosis was a male aged 36.

Incidence

New Cases

Age Periods				Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
				Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
1-4	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
5-14	..	..	..	-	1	-	1
15-24	..	..	..	2	2	-	-
25-34	..	..	..	3	1	-	-
35-44	..	..	..	1	1	1	-
45-54	..	..	..	-	1	-	-
55-64	..	..	..	1	-	1	-
65 & over..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	..	..	..	1	-	-	-
Totals				<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>

Number of cases on register at 31st December, 1958:-

Type of case				Males	Females	Total
Respiratory	..	..	..	125	91	216
Non-Respiratory	..	..	..	<u>19</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>57</u>
Totals				<u>144</u>	<u>129</u>	<u>273</u>

	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
		Rate		Rate
County of Norfolk	112	0.29	33	0.085
St. Faith's & Aylsham	14	0.32	3	0.076

There were 14 new cases of pulmonary type, 8 male and 6 female, the same total number as last year. The rate is now below that for the whole county. Only 3 cases of the non-pulmonary type were notified, 2 males and 1 female.

Treatment

The number of admissions to Sanatoria were as follows:-

	Male	Female	Total
1948	3	3	6
1949	6	4	10
1950	9	9	18
1951	14	16	30
1952	19	23	42
1953	14	15	29
1954	13	7	20
1955	10	10	20
1956	16	12	28
1957	7	8	15
1958	5	3	8

The average length of stay in hospital was 4 months.

Diagnosis

Mass Radiography Unit

The Radiography Unit was not operating in the district during the year but held many sessions in Norwich which were open to both city and county residents.

Prevention

B.C.G. Vaccination

During the year Heaf Testing and B.C.G. vaccination were offered to all 13 and 14 year old children attending schools in the district.

The results in 1958 were as follows:-

Total no. Eligible	785		
No. Tested	516	Acceptance rate	73% approximately
No. Positive	63	Positive rate	12% approximately
No. Vaccinated	435		

This acceptance rate is much better than last year, 73% compared with 60% and the percentage found positive was much lower than last year, 12% compared with 17% in 1957.

B.C.G. continues to be offered to all tuberculin negative contacts of known cases by the Chest Physicians and this is rarely refused by parents.

General Comment

The incidence of tuberculosis remains low, although this year more of the new cases have occurred at earlier ages than in recent years. Only one death from either type of disease and that of a male patient aged 36 shows that the disease is no longer the killer it used to be.

The position in the district can be described as encouraging.

GENERAL SICKNESS

The weekly returns of new sickness claims from the Ministry of National Insurance are a good measure of the presence or absence of epidemics of disease, usually respiratory in type.

The unusual epidemic of the Asian type of influenza in October 1957 had not wholly abated by the end of the year and increased incidence of sickness continued through January until the beginning of February. After this, the rates rapidly fell to a low average level and remained there with very little variation for the remainder of 1958.

There was a slight increase in cases of pneumonia in January and 4 deaths from influenza, mostly in the elderly; but the total of deaths from all respiratory causes were fewer than in 1957.

ROAD ACCIDENTS

Through the courtesy of the County Road Safety Officer I am able to give the following information about all the road accidents which occurred in the rural district during 1958.

Total No. of accidents	476	
" " " "	without injury	288
" " " "	with injury	188 affecting 262 persons

Details of Persons Injured

	Fatal	Serious	Slight	Total
Drivers	1	19	31	51
Passengers	2	9	34	45
Motor Cyclists	2	27	30	59
Pillion Passengers	-	5	11	16
Pedal Cyclists	4	21	50	75
Pedestrians	1	4	11	16
Total	10	85	167	262

It will be seen that over 10% of serious injuries proved fatal and that 36% of all injuries were either serious or fatal. Half the fatal accidents were motorists, 4 were cyclists and one was a pedestrian.

For every two accidents about three persons were injured and 59 of the total number of injured were passengers in a vehicle and therefore not responsible for the driving of it.

Of all 6 groups of road users, the pedal cyclist came off worse (75) followed by the motor-cyclists (59) and the motor drivers (51). It would be interesting to relate these casualty figures to the relative proportions of each category on the roads.

Geographically, the main roads which pass through the built-up areas of the fringe parishes show the heaviest incidence of accidents and in time, the summer months are easily the most lethal. The holiday traffic to the sea and Broads bringing many strangers through the district, mounts to a crescendo in July and August and the accidents mount with it.

The worst hours of the day are the evening during the homeward trek from work and when it is getting dusk. Far too many cyclists risk the failing daylight and ride without lights. The small red disc at the back of the cycle is often obscured by mud or a trailing coat and in poor visibility is often seen by an overtaking motorist too late to avoid a crash. Enforcement of the requirement for tail lamps would greatly reduce accidents to cyclists after dark.

These casualties represent a large amount of preventable illness, taking up the time of the staff of hospitals and ambulance and costing the community thousands of pounds. When it is remembered that every accident might have caused injury, that every serious injury might have been fatal and may have caused lifelong disablement, then the road accident record of 1958 was very serious indeed.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949

For the first time there were no bulk samples of milk found positive to tuberculosis during the year.

The position in the previous 6 years is shown as follows:-

1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
Nil	2	2	2	3	3

Anthrax Order 1938

The following table shows the incidence of anthrax in the last 7 years:-

	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
Cattle	1	1	5	2	-	-	8
Pigs	1	-	1	1	-	1	1

Two confirmed cases of anthrax were notified during the year, one was a beast from another district sent to Cawston for emergency slaughter and the other a pig from a farm at Horsford where there was an outbreak of swine fever.

In the Cawston case, many slaughtermen were concerned with the handling of the infected carcass before the diagnosis of anthrax had been made. It was deemed advisable that they should all be offered protective doses of penicillin as a precaution and a local doctor kindly agreed to give these.

All the other usual precautions were taken and no human infection occurred.

At Horsford, the affected pig's carcass was sent to the laboratory for examination as a suspected case of swine fever, but a second diagnosis of anthrax was made. It was never determined which disease actually killed the animal.

There were no human handlers at risk in this case and the usual disinfection procedure was carried out.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS 1955

Investigation Into Handling of Liquid Egg

A request was received from the Ministry of Health that the method and hygiene of the handling of liquid egg should be investigated.

As liquid egg is sold to bakers and confectioners for use in cakes and other dishes for human consumption, it is essential that it should be protected from all sorts of contamination and kept at a low temperature until used for food. It could be, and no doubt often is, a vehicle for the germs causing outbreaks of food-poisoning.

Two egg depots in the district were visited and very unsatisfactory practices were found in both of them. The management was approached in each case and recommendations for improvement made. Both firms were very co-operative and by the end of the year most of the improvements suggested had been carried out.

Bacteriological checks of the liquid egg product are being made from time to time and the investigation is still proceeding. Reports are furnished to the Ministry as requested.

HOUSING

	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
<u>Waiting List</u>					
Total Applications at 31st December	573 537*	547*	528	562	677
<u>Analysis of Waiting List</u>					
(i) Applicants sharing accommodation	136	168			
Others	437*	379*			
(ii) Size of Family					
2 or less children	509	486	474	513	616
3 or more children	64	61	54	49	61
(iii) Occupation of Family					
Agricultural Workers	112	113	94	101	116
Others	461	434	434	461	561

*Including families to be re-housed from unfit houses included in slum clearance programme.

Local Authority Houses

Position at 31st December

Pre-war	564	564	564	564	564
Post-war	1,156	1,113	1,079	1,032	966
Total	1,720	1,677	1,643	1,596	1,530

Total Houses Completed during year

Local Authority Dwellings	31	34	47	66	84
Private Dwellings	509	607	432	353	283

There were 573 applicants on the waiting list at the end of 1958 compared with 547 in 1957. The Council completed 31 new houses compared with 34 last year.

Private building decreased somewhat in 1958 but a total of 509 houses were completed while a further 224 were under construction at the end of the year.

There are now 13,921 inhabited houses in the district and 1,720 of these are owned by the Council. Approximately 12% of the population are therefore Council house tenants.

Slum Clearance

Further progress was made with slum clearance during the year and 6 parishes were surveyed and 82 properties inspected. Thirty families were re-housed from condemned property during the year.

Improvement of Older Houses

In 1958, 37 owners of substandard property applied for improvement grants, 23 of these were granted, 7 refused and 7 were under consideration at the end of the year.

The total grants made in 1958 amount to £6,062 compared with £9,569 last year. For this sum 23 properties were brought up to date.

General Comment

In spite of steady growth of population and increasing numbers of new private houses there are still 573 families hoping for a Council house at some future date. Unless their present accommodation has been declared unfit and included in the slum clearance programme, or is likely to be included soon, or unless their circumstances enable them to start to buy their own house, they have little or no chance of improving their living conditions at any reasonable date.

Casual vacancies in 1958 amounted to only 44, and if they remain at the same rate, cannot do more than satisfy a very small proportion of the general needs of the waiting-list. I feel that the Council should now re-consider their policy of building only for slum replacement in the interests of those who have been waiting so many years for houses and appear unable, or unwilling, to provide their own.

SOCIAL HEALTH

The Elderly

Aylsham	Friendship Club, Cawston Road	Friday	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Buxton & Lamas	Village Hall	Thursday (Alternate)	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Old Catton	Parish Hall	2nd Thursday in month	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Cawston	Memorial Institute	Friday	2.30 - 4.30 p.m.
Coltishall	Central Hall	Thursday	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Drayton	Village Hall	Wednesday (Alternate)	3.00 - 5.00 p.m.
St. Faith's	Church Hall	Wednesday	3.00 - 5.00 p.m.
Foulsham	Frost Hall	Friday	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Hainford	Village Hall	Tuesday	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Hellesdon	Community Centre	Friday	3.00 - 5.00 p.m.
Horsford	Village Hall	Thursday	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Marsham	Reading Room, High Street	Tuesday	2.45 - 5.00 p.m.
Oulton	Village Hall	Thursday (Alternate)	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Reepham	Own Club Room	Friday	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Ringland	Village Hall	2nd Tuesday in month	2.30 - 4.00 p.m.
Salhouse	Women's Institute Hut	Thursday (except 2nd Thursday in month)	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Spixworth	Social Hall	Wednesday (1st & 3rd in month except August)	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Sprowston	Club Room, Recreation Ground Road	Monday, Wednesday, Thursday,	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Swannington	The Rectory	Friday Thursday (monthly)	2.30 - 4.30 p.m.
Taverham	Village Hall	Tuesday (fortnightly)	2.30 - 4.30 p.m.
Gt. Witchingham	The Bridge Clubroom	4th Thursday in month	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Wroxham	Horse Shoes Hotel	Tuesday (Alternate)	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.

One new club was opened during the year at Taverham bringing the total number for the district to 22. All of them continue to flourish and to provide interest and happy companionship for the older members of the community.

The development of a chiropody service by many of the clubs, which is open to all old people of the county, whether club members or not, has proved a great boon. It has been so successful and treatment so much in demand that there is now likely to be an inadequate number of available chiropodists to cover the needs of the service.

Holidays for groups of old people are arranged each year and many of these travel far afield in search of new scenery.

All this activity has a markedly beneficial effect on the health and well-being of the elderly.

The Disabled

The District Committee of the Norfolk Voluntary Association for the Care of the Handicapped widened the scope of its activities during the year. Many parties, indoor in the winter, and in private gardens in the summer, were arranged for 50 odd severely disabled people of the district and transport was provided by volunteer drivers.

Apart from group activities, individual needs were discovered and met by voluntary workers, such as the digging and planting of the garden of an old lady crippled with arthritis.

In September, several of the disabled were helped to go to Gorleston Holiday Camp, enabling them to join 200 other handicapped people from all over the country for an enjoyable week's holiday.

This work is invaluable in bringing interest and variety into lives which are otherwise drastically limited by disablement.

COUNTY SERVICES

The following is a complete list of Infant Welfare Centres and distribution points for National Welfare Foods:-

COUNTY SERVICES

Parish	Where held	Day of Month	Time	Address from where National Welfare Foods are obtainable (Monday to Friday unless otherwise stated)
Aylsham	Ian Sears Clinic	First Friday every month	2 - 4	Mr. G.R. Oke, 14 Market Place, Messrs. Fag's Ltd., Market Place.
* Buxton	Reading Room	Second Tuesday every month	2 - 4	Mrs. Ayden, Mill Street.
* Cawston	Memorial Institute	First Tuesday every month	2 - 4	Post Office Stores.
* Coltishall	Church Room	First Wednesday every month	2 - 4	Messrs. Roys Ltd., The Stores.
* Drayton	Village Hall	Last Monday every month	2 - 4	Mr. Squire, The Stores.
Felthorpe				Misses Carter & Potter, Post Office Stores.
* Foulsham	Frost Hall	Last Wednesday every month	2 - 4	Mr. Hamilton, The Stores. Nurse Bryan, Guist Road.
* Hainford	Parish Hall	First Thursday every month	2 - 4	Post Office Stores.
Hellesdon	Community Centre, Middleton Lane.	Every Monday Doctor attends 1st & 3rd Mondays	2 - 4	Mr. Youngman, 79 Reepham Road. Mr. Whightman, 81 Middleton Lane. Mr. Palmer, County Stores, Drayton Wood Road.
Hevingham				Mr. Anstee, Town Street, Tuesdays 2 - 5 p.m.
* Horsham St. Faith	Mission Room	Last Thursday every month	2 - 4	Mr. Whitbread, The Stores, Newton St. Faith. Mrs. Williamson, Swan Street.

Parish	Where held	Day of Month	Time	Address from where National Welfare Foods are obtainable (Monday to Friday unless otherwise stated)
* Horsham St. Faith	R.A.F. Station (Attended by R.A.F. Medical Officer)	First & third Thursday every month	2 - 4	
Horsford	Parish Hall	Second Thursday every month	2 - 4	Mrs. Annisoll, The Stores.
Rackheath				Mrs. Hazell, Bernard Close Stores.
Reepham	Bircham Institute	Second Friday every month	2 - 4	Mrs. Hardiment, The Stores, Market Place.
Salhouse	Village Hall	Last Wednesday every month	2 - 4	Mr. Coe, Post Office Stores.
* Spixworth	Social Hall	Third Thursday every month	2 - 4	Mr. Grapes, 102 Crostwick Lane. Mrs. Giles, The Stores, Park Road.
Sprowston	St. Cuthbert's Church Hall	Every Friday	2 - 4	Mr. Grigg, 199 Wroxham Road. Mrs. Caston, 39 Cannerby Lane. Mr. Hughes, Mayfair Stores, Mousehold Lane.
Swannington				Miss Parker, Post Office.
Taverham				Mrs. Buck, Post Office.
Wroxham	Church Hall	First Wednesday every other month alternating with Hoveton	2 - 4	Messrs. Roys, Ltd. Miss Woods, Bridge Stores.

* Denotes Centre where a Medical Officer attends only occasionally.

GENERAL WELFARE SERVICES

The County Welfare Officers continue to provide general services throughout the district.

In addition to the headquarters at:-

Local Health Office, Area 4,
Aspland Road,
Riverside Road,
Norwich

there is the following contact point where members of the public can obtain advice:-

Bircham Institute,
Reepham.

Wednesday afternoons, 3.30 - 4.00 p.m.

GENERAL SURVEY

The health of the district has been satisfactory during the year.

The infant mortality and death rates were both low and there was only one death from tuberculosis.

Apart from influenza in January, general sickness was at a low rate throughout the year.

Accidents on the roads caused much preventable death and injury, while acute infectious disease accounted for neither death nor permanent disability.

Good progress was made with the slum clearance programme but the housing waiting list was longer than last year.

Much voluntary work was done for the elderly and the disabled.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, I should like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their continued support and the Staff for their efficient and enthusiastic co-operation.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) IRENE B.M. GREEN

Medical Officer of Health.

The
A N N U A L R E P O R T
of the
SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
(H.S. Hawkins
A.M.I.F.H.E., C.R.S.H.)
for the year 1958

- - - -

I have the honour of presenting the following report.

NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS MADE DURING THE YEAR

Inspections under the Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	636
Inspections under the Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	2,667
Visits in connection with Keeping of Animals	...	...	...	...	15
Inspections of Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	...	149
Visits to Infectious disease cases	...	...	...	...	365
Rooms disinfected...	...	...	...	...	3
Visits in connection with Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	6
Inspection of Dairies	...	...	...	...	82
Inspection of Meat Shops	...	...	...	...	190
Visits in connection with Unsound Food	...	...	...	...	40
Inspections of Bakehouses - With Power	...	...	...	...	20
Inspections of Bakehouses - Without Power	...	...	...	...	8
Inspections of Provision Shops	...	...	...	...	272
Inspections of Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	72
Inspections of Ice Cream Shops	...	...	...	...	145
Inspections of Restaurant Kitchens	...	...	...	...	70
Inspections of Public Houses	...	...	...	...	77
Inspections under Shop Acts...	...	...	...	...	85
Inspections of Factories - With Power	...	...	...	...	42
Inspections of Factories - Without Power	...	...	...	...	9
Visits in connection with Scavenging	...	...	...	...	329
Visits in connection with Sewer and Water	...	...	...	...	3,656
Visits in connection with Schools	...	...	...	...	10
Inspections of Places of Public Amusement	...	...	...	...	10
Inspection of Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	28
Visits for taking samples of Water	...	...	...	...	532
Inspections under Petroleum Acts	...	...	...	...	125
Other visits, interviewing Owners, etc.	...	...	...	...	702
Visits to Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	1,677
Inspections under Building Byelaws	...	...	...	...	4,578
Inspections under Food Hygiene Regulations...	...	...	...	...	262
Total					<u>16,862</u>

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTIONS

The inspection of meat continued to be a heavy commitment and although there was a good improvement in the proportion of the total meat inspected, it still proved impossible to effect a hundred per cent inspection.

There are fourteen slaughter houses in the district.

For comparison I set out the figures for 1958 with those for the previous year:-

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total Number of carcasses slaughtered	99,527	90,774
Number of carcasses inspected	78,112(78.5%)	65,217(71.85%)
Number of carcasses not inspected	21,415(21.5%)	25,557(28.15%)
Weight of meat condemned	64 tons 4 cwts.	62 tons 8 cwts.
Number of overtime hours worked by Inspectors	1,352½	1,304

The following table gives particulars of the carcasses inspected in 1958 and those found to be affected with disease:-

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	9,170		7,723	7,846	74,781
Number inspected	6,073	533	3,369	6,799	61,331
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	9	14	14	35	233
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2,407	133	6	449	7,495
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	39.78	27.58	.59	7.13	12.6

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	16	7	-	-	8
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	326	19	-	-	485
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	5.63	4.88	-	-	0.80
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	121	6	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	121	6	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	1	-	-	-	-

FOOD PREMISES

During the year 1,198 visits were made of the 401 food premises in the District. 166 letters were sent drawing attention to contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations and as a result contraventions in 17 premises were remedied by the end of the year. The remainder were being followed up and it was anticipated improvements would be in hand early in 1959.

It was not necessary to carry out any special examination of a stock or a consignment of food, but the following quantities of food were condemned during the year:-

157 Tins of Meat	3 Cooked Gammons
208 Tins of Vegetables	84 lbs. of Bacon
432 Tins of Fruit	79 Tins of Soup
42 Tins of Milk	6 Cases of Cheese Spread
45 Tins of Fish	200 Fishcakes
35 lbs. of Fish	4 Tins of Baby Food
384½ lbs. of Cheese	3 Pkt. Coconut

No educational activity such as lectures on food hygiene has been put into operation.

Condemned meat is disposed of by a fat rendering firm and all other food condemned is buried on the Council's refuse tip.

The following is the classification of the 401 food premises in the district:-

Grocers	8
Grocer & Greengrocers	153
Greengrocers	8
Confectioners	33
Wet Fish Shops	5
Fried Fish Shops	8
Wet & Fried Fish Shops	7
Butchers	30
Bakers	11
Public Houses	93
Restaurants, etc.	25
Chemists	4
Misc.	16
Total	<u>401</u>

Ice Cream Sampling

During the year 39 Ice Cream samples were taken and the results were as follows:-

Grade I	13
Grade II	16
Grade III	10

Grades I and II are regarded as satisfactory, and therefore 10 of the 39 samples, or roughly 25% failed to pass the test for Ice Cream.

Milk (Special Designations) Orders

The following are the numbers of licences issued under the Milk Special Designations Orders:-

PASTEURISED

(a) Dealers Licences	29
(b) Supplementary Licences	10

TUBERCULIN TESTED

(a) Dealers Licences	26
(b) Supplementary Licences	4

PASTEURISED TUBERCULIN TESTED

(a) Dealers Licences	13
(b) Supplementary Licences	6

There are 2 pasteurising plants in the district which are licensed by the County Council.

Slaughter of Animals Acts

During the year 61 licences were issued to slaughterers under the above Act. In addition three slaughtermen under training were issued with licences permitting them to slaughter only under the supervision of an experienced slaughterman.

HOUSING

Slum Clearance

Clearance Orders were made, during the year, in respect of 9 areas comprising of 53 houses. These were mentioned in the 1957 report as proposed Areas. There were objections made in 5 of the Areas and a Public Inquiry was held in respect of these in November. The remaining 4 Areas were unopposed.

These 9 orders were subsequently confirmed during 1959.

The Public Health (Sub Committee) inspected 82 Houses during the year, in the parishes of Sprowston, Catton, Attlebridge, Morton, Great Witchingham and Booton. 21 Parishes have now been visited.

The following is a summary of results of work by the Sub-Committee:-

Number of houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	46
Number of houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made...	...	10
Number of houses in respect of which undertakings not to relet were accepted	... ..	12
Number of houses in respect of which undertakings to repair were accepted	... ..	28 34
Number of houses included in proposed Clearance Areas	... ..	41
Number of houses still under consideration at the end of the year	...	67
Number of houses vacated during the year	... ..	47 44
Number of houses demolished during the year	... ..	17

At the end of the year 144 condemned houses were still occupied.

Summary of action taken during the last 6 years

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	Total
1. No. of houses inspected by Sub-Committee	-	97	50	111	183	82	523
2. Houses considered at Time and Place Meetings	-	6	61	110	103	82	362
3. Houses considered as suitable for Clearance Areas	-	-	-	-	44	53	97
4. Demolition Orders made	5	4	25	44	59	46	183
5. Closing Orders made	-	-	2	-	2	10	14
6. Undertakings to repair accepted	-	-	6	4	11	34	55
7. Undertakings not to relet accepted	4	11	15	8	16	12	66
8. Total No. of houses on which decisions made	9	15	48	56	132	155	415
9. Houses Vacated	1	17	3	24	46	44	135
10. Houses repaired as a result of an undertaking	1	-	-	3	3	6	13
11. Houses demolished after service of D.O.	1	15	-	16	26	12	70
12. Unfit houses demolished voluntarily	-	13	2	11	-	5	31
13. Demolition Orders Quashed	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
14. Houses closed	2	16	-	9	5	3	35
15. Total (Items 11 to 14)	4	44	2	40	34	26	150

Rent Act 1957

The following are particulars of applications made and certificates and notices issued during the year:-

Number of Applications made by tenants for a	
Certificate of Disrepair	18
Number of Notices sent by the Council to Landlords	
of the Council's proposal to issue a Certificate	
of Disrepair	15
Number of Certificates of Disrepair issued	12
Number of Applications received from Landlords	
for the Cancellation of the Certificates of	
Disrepair	1
Number of Notices sent by the Council to tenants	
of their proposal to Cancel Certificate of	
Disrepair	5
Certificate of Disrepair cancelled	1

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

During the year applications were received in respect of 37 houses. Improvement Grants amounting to £6,812. 0. Od. were promised in respect of 23 houses. In addition applications in respect of 6 other houses were approved in principle subject to submission of full details, and applications in respect of 6 others were still under consideration at the end of the year. One application which had been approved during the year was withdrawn.

In the case of 7 houses grants could not be made as they did not comply with the required standard.

Works of improvement were completed at 25 houses during the year.

NEW HOUSES

During the year 540 houses including 31 Council houses were completed and at the end of the year 224 were in course of erection.

CARAVAN LICENCES

During the year 19 applications to station caravans were received and of these 15 licences were granted. 4 were refused.

STATUTORY NOTICES

It was necessary to serve only one Statutory Notice under the Housing Acts and one under the Public Health Acts but a considerable amount of work was carried out as a result of informal action.

SCAVENGING

House Refuse

At the commencement of the year house refuse was collected from the built up areas of 31 parishes and a fortnightly collection in respect of the remainder.

In March the heavy fall of snow made some of the roads impassable and at one time 16 Parishes could not be visited during the week.

Also in March the Committee decided there was need for economies in the service and in 12 parishes, viz. Beeston, Blickling, Brampton, Crostwick, Frettenham, Hainford, Hevingham, Oulton, Rackheath, Stratton and Tuttington, it was decided that the future collections should be once a fortnight. The occupiers of houses in the district were asked to burn as much refuse as possible.

The total quantity of refuse collected during the year was approximately 38,330 cubic yards, compared with 34,576 cubic yards for the previous year.

Salvage sold during the year:-

	Tons	Cwts.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Aluminium		6	84	28.	5.	1.
Pewter			14	2.	2.	-.
Copper		2	3	10.	15.	9.
Brass		4	4	14.	2.	5.
Iron and Misc.				9.	17.	-.
Sacking		1	92		12.	9.
Rags	3	13	69	57.	15.	1.
Woollen, etc.		5	52	22.	2.	1.
Wastepaper and Cardboard	48	19	28	222.	16.	-.
Motor Covers				3.	10.	-.
Car Batteries				3.	6.	6.
Bottles			292 doz.	14.	12.	6.
	53	13	10	£389.	17.	2.

Nightsoil

There is a steady decreasing demand for this service due in the main to connections to main sewers in Aylsham and Sprowston and to a lesser degree to the provision of cesspool drainage.

During the year approximately 825,500 gallons of nightsoil was removed, as compared with 894,000 gallons the previous year.

Cesspool Emptying

Five cesspool emptying vehicles in use - drop of orders expected, after the Sprowston sewers had been completed, did not materialize.

Year 1953	-	7,212 loads	Year 1956	-	8,592 loads
1954	-	7,767 "	1957	-	9,184 "
1955	-	8,507 "	1958	-	9,199 "

SEWERAGE

At Reepham the sewers and sewage disposal works were put into commission at the end of April and by the end of the year 109 houses and properties had been connected.

At Great Witchingham a tender for the carrying out of Stage I of the scheme for the village of Lenwade was accepted and the work was completed during December when the sewers and disposal works were put into commission.

At Sprowston progress was made in connecting existing and new properties to the sewers and by the end of the year 2,143 properties were connected leaving about only 115 unconnected.

The Ministry investigated and approved in July the proposals for Stage I of the scheme for the sewerage of Hellesdon. In the same month the proposals for Stage II were submitted to the Ministry.

WATER SUPPLY

Progress was made in the Western Area scheme sufficient to permit commencing using the supply on the 1st May in the parishes of Booton, Cawston, Reepham and Salle. Although the iron removal plant was not then installed it was considered better to make the water supply available rather than to wait for this. As a result it was found there were deposits of iron in the water tower and mains and in some places the water carried on odour of sulphuretted hydrogen. This necessitated frequent flushing of the mains. It was hoped the iron removal plant would be available by the end of the year but unfortunately this was not fulfilled.

In the village of Oulton a mains supply was made available by laying an additional length of 454 yards of main.

At Weston Longville, where a supply is made to the centre of the village by a bore on the Council house estate, the water contained a considerable amount of iron and caused considerable inconvenience to the users. A small plant to work under automatic control was designed and completed in September and has proved to be effective.

During the year 532 samples of water were taken for examination. Samples are regularly taken from the undertakings operated by the Council and the results show all the supplies to be very satisfactory.

No case of a shortage of water supply was reported or discovered during the year.

BUILDING BYELAWS AND TOWN PLANNING APPROVAL

During the year 1,237 plans of proposed buildings were submitted. These varied between small private garages to layouts of Building Estates. The number of inspections of buildings under the Building Byelaws was 4,578. Mention has already been made that 509 private houses were completed during the years.

PETROL, ETC., STORAGE

During the year licences were issued as follows:-

Petrol Stores	157
Carbide Stores	4
Cellulose Stores	<u>6</u>
	<u>167</u>

124 visits were made during the year, chiefly in respect of new and additional installations.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

During the year the Rat-catcher visited 4,023 premises and treated 749 premises where rats and mice were found. The number of reports received of infestation was 191. There was no need to take action under Statutory powers.

In conclusion I wish to thank the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee and Medical Officer of Health for their support and sympathetic consideration extended throughout the year, and also to express my appreciation to all members of the staff for their conscientious assistance.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) H.S. HAWKINS.

